

THE AMERICAN UNION.

MARTINSBURG, VA.,
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons not to sell any intoxicating liquor to soldiers on any occasion whatever.

By order of
MAJ. SPIER, Provost Marshall.
July 5, 1861.

NOTICE.—Persons having information of importance in reference to the operations of the army under General Patterson, are requested to send the same to Capt. William B. Sipes, editor of the "American Union." A responsible name must in all cases accompany the communication.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION,

The "American Union" will be issued daily when the movements of the army render this possible. It will be sold at the office at TWO CENTS PER COPY—the proceeds to be devoted to the payment of the expenses of the office. Not more than ten copies will be sold to one person.

WHERE ARE THEY?

We have been looking over the returns of the late election held in Berkely county, in which the issue was Union against Secession, and the result shows a clear majority of more than one thousand votes against the present unnatural rebellion. When it is considered that this heavy Union vote was polled in the midst of many disadvantages, it cannot be doubted that at least three-fourths of the citizens of this county are for the Union and Constitution. Such a preponderance ought to be conclusive, and if it is not so the fault is evidently with the dominant party. In a country like ours, where liberty is more than a name, three-fourths of the people of a community cannot be controlled by the remaining one-fourth, and it would be a reasonable expectation to find Berkely county, Virginia, as firm for the Government as the most loyal county of the North.

Where now is this large Union majority? They are no longer under a reign of terror. They are not now crushed to the earth by a rebel band of soldiery, controlled by unscrupulous leaders. Why, then, should they not rise in their strength and convince the world of their loyalty and patriotism? If they are not disposed to take up arms in the present strife, let them at least organize for their own preservation, and thus prevent the humiliation of being apparently overawed by a handful of traitors. This, in justice to themselves and their principles, they ought to do; and this they assuredly can do. Fathers, sons, and brothers have been pressed into the rebel army. Shall they now be permitted to suffer because those at home, who are connected with them by every bond of sympathy, are governed by a crim-

inal inactivity? Every Union man in Virginia should now take a determined stand for their rights, and if they will do this, the curse of civil war which now hovers over the Old Dominion will soon be removed, and traitors will be driven to the swamps of the extreme South for a refuge.

WHILE the battle between the rebel forces and the Union troops was progressing, on the 3d instant, Company K, of the first Wisconsin Regiment, was deployed as skirmishers on one of the wings. When the order was given to call the men of this company in, one of them at the extreme end of the line evidently did not hear it, and was in consequence, left alone in the woods. He undertook to rejoin his comrades, but missed the way, and soon came upon a Regiment resting in a field. Of this he inquired: "Can you tell me where the First Wisconsin is?" "No," was the answer, "but you can board with us for a short time," and the young Badger found himself a prisoner. He had unfortunately gone to a Regiment of rebels, and with them he remains. His captors have dubbed him "The live Yankee," and if report is to be credited he gets along quite comfortably with them.

RETURNING HOME.—There are now with the army at this place many persons who have followed it across the Potomac with the hope of reaching their homes in Virginia from which they were banished by the Rebel soldiery. Many of these exiles have left wives and children at the mercy of the rebels; and in some instances all the property they possessed in the world has been destroyed. The only crime charged against these sufferers was that they would not give up their love for the Union and aid in its destruction. Such tyranny as they have experienced would have been worthy of the triumvirate, in the worst days of the French revolution.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—It is somewhat remarkable that notwithstanding the hard marching our men have had to undergo, and the extremely hot weather of the past few days, the health of the Army is excellent—less sickness prevailing in the different Regiments than has been known at almost any former period of their service. This proves that the Army is made up of the right kind of material, and that in the discharge of a duty so noble as that in which they are now engaged, hardships and privations can be endured without flinching.

—An order has been issued from the War Department which states that the existing regulations upon the subject of sutlers in the army are rescinded, and hereafter the appointments will be made by the Secretary of War.

SKILL AND BRAVERY.

While the army was on the march to this place on the 2d inst., a private in the Third Regiment, P. V. had his arm dreadfully shattered by the accidental discharge of a musket. Dr. Jackson, the Surgeon of the Regiment, without a moments delay had the wounded man carried off the road, and under the shade of a tree amputated the limb. The soldier stood the operation without wincing, and after it was concluded was asked how he felt. "Bully," he answered, "but very hungry. Can't somebody give me something to eat." Such is the metal which composes the Union army.—When can it be conquered?

SYMPATHY OF EUROPE.

Late dispatches received in Washington show an improved disposition in England. From France the "Moniteur's" article, which afforded so much joy to the secessionists, has been explained away, to the evident satisfaction of Secretary Seward.—From all northern Europe, Spain and Italy, the most hearty and sincere expressions of sympathy for the United States, in the present contest, are furnished to this government. No privateers will be permitted to enter into any foreign ports. From all these accounts there is rejoicing in official quarters, that secession is DEAD AND BURIED in Europe.

Capt. Gerard of Company F, 7th Regt. Pa. Vol., while on Picket duty on Sunday last, took fifteen of his men, with Lt. Enright, and advanced about one mile beyond the lines of our army. He there discovered a guard of the rebels, consisting of three mounted men, whom he succeeded in capturing, together with three horses, four sabres, two rifles, one musket, two revolvers, and one horse pistol. Capt. Gerard and his company have displayed great coolness and courage, and the distinction they have gained has been well merited.

TO WASHINGTON.—Martinsburg is distant seventy-seven miles from the Federal Capital. The road connecting the two points leads through some of the most fertile and beautiful portions of Virginia, and abounds with historical interest. When the Old Dominion boasted of her loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, many of her statesmen resided in the counties bordering the Potomac, from the mountains to the Chesapeake Bay, and it will be a noble work to drive traitors from localities thus hallowed.

Prentice says: "If the North and the South think lightly of each other's valor, they must be as ignorant as savages of each other's history."